

TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS.
Yesterday's bank clearings were \$5,037,000. Exchange between 5 and 6 per cent. Domestic exchange was quoted as follows: New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans, 100 discount bid, par asked.

Wheat closed lower at 69c asked May; 72c No. 2 red. Corn closed lower at 47c; 44c No. 2 mixed. Oats closed at 34c nominal May; 33c No. 2 mixed. The local market for spot cotton was unchanged.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Stone was sworn in yesterday. He was seated to the desk of the president by Senator Calkins. He was assigned to West's old seat.

There is more delay in the Baumhoff case. The St. Louis stock exchange was not among the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday.

Former Governor Sayers of Texas is a strong probability as one of the Canal Commissioners.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

Volney Davis, an 80-year-old blind boy, is an accomplished performer on the piano. In the United States Court of Appeals a decision was rendered adverse to the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, and holding that a policy of a premium due dates from the time a policy holder receives it.

Business on the river is being revived by a shortage of railroad cars and demand for transportation.

The Grand Jury begins the investigation of vice in the Third street wholesale district.

The hand of Charles Kratz, ex-Congressman, who was indicted for building and who is now a fugitive in Mexico, probably will be seized by Gottlieb Eyerbaum, paying \$25,000 to-day.

Judge Thayer of the United States Court of Appeals defines rights of motorists and pedestrians on street car tracks.

Doctor Haydel testifies before Drainage Commissioner that bacilli threatened in drainage canal were active when reaching local water intake.

Mrs. Mary N. Long, widow of Judge John P. Long, and schoolmate of Mrs. U. S. Grant, left her estate to an adopted daughter, while John P. Boecher bequeathed a Bible 25 years old to his son.

Circuit Judge Wood decided that the Washburn Railroad Company had the legal right to insert a non-interference clause in its World's Fair transportation, and that brokers could not deal in them.

Mrs. Mary Ann Meyers, in her will, directed that her body be placed in a silver shroud and cremated, and the ashes of her husband be exhumed and buried with hers. She also left provision for flowers on the grave.

General Corbin sets in motion details for dedication of World's Fair on April 20.

Mrs. Ada Reynolds attempted to commit suicide soon after husband was released from the Workhouse.

Judge McElhinney will appoint a receiver for the Kinloch race track.

United States Deputy Marshal is expected from Cincinnati today with John J. Ryan's books. No payments will be made until all depositors are heard from.

Passengers on the ferryboat John P. Gage jumped for the shore and one fell in the river, but was rescued after the boat struck some driftwood and helplessly drifted toward the shore.

Sheriff Jackson lets out four deputies, and a general shake-up in the department is anticipated.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

J. H. Rogers killed his brother with an ax in a quarrel at the home of their mother near Wynnewood, D. C.

A resolution introduced in the Senate today recommending that when the new battleship Kansas is launched the christening shall be made with water instead of wine.

The flood situation grows more ominous each day and it now seems certain that the Lower Mississippi Valley will witness a rise almost if not equal to the 1887 disaster. If there is not a heavy rainfall it will be because of the fact that the levees have been cleared and repaired.

Five mail clerks were injured in a wreck at Bois D'Arc, Mo.

A banana train jumped the track at Cedar Gap, Mo., and bananas were scattered over the track for a quarter of a mile.

FOREIGN.

Turkey may permit an American to make excavations at the site of Abraham's tomb.

Emperor William will send Prince Henry to the World's Fair in St. Louis. President Francis talks with the Emperor for an hour, an unusual honor. As a result of the meeting, Germany will make a large exhibit. President Francis will next visit Leopold.

SPORTING.

Frank Fromm set a new revolver record for local ranges Sunday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

New York, March 9.—Arrived: Umbria, Liverpool, Amsterdam, Rotterdam; Patricia from Hamburg.

Pennarth, March 6.—Sailed: Royalist, from Antwerp, San Francisco.

Yokohama, March 7.—Arrived: Indraman, Portland, Ore., for Hong-Kong, etc.

New York, March 8.—Arrived: Monarch, Glasgow, Sailed: Minneapolis, London.

Glasgow, March 9.—Arrived: Sardinian, Portland.

Liverpool, March 8.—Arrived: Etruria, New York.

Naples, March 9.—Sailed: Hesperia, New York. Arrived: Perugia, New York.

Bremen, March 9.—Sailed: Grosser Kurfurst, New York, via Southampton and Ponta del Gada.

Lizard, March 9.—Sailed: m.—Passed: Kronland, New York, for Antwerp.

Plymouth, March 9, 12:40 p. m.—Sailed: Pretoria (from Hamburg), New York.

New York, March 10.—Arrived: La Bretagne, Havre.

Southern, March 9.—Sailed: Grosser Kurfurst (from Bremen), via Ponta del Gada, for New York.

KAISER WILL SEND HEIR TO THRONE TO WORLD'S FAIR.

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Secretary Riechthofen, where he was met by appointment.

Speaking to The Republic correspondent, Mr. Francis said:

"I am much gratified at the result of my visit to London, Paris, Madrid and Berlin. My audience with the Kaiser lasted about an hour and was very interesting. I am confident that Germany will make a splendid showing at St. Louis."

"The Emperor was exceedingly gracious. He is a remarkably strong man, evidently sincere and patriotic and greatly interested in the Exposition. He expressed to me his admiration and friendship for the American people and will send many personal treasures to the Exposition."

"On the whole, my trip to Europe, I feel sure, will be productive of much good. All those with whom I have come in contact have treated me royally, and I am sure that the promise given to make elaborate displays in St. Louis were made in all sincerity. The nations of Europe have come to the conclusion that they cannot afford to either not be represented at all or be misrepresented, and for that reason they will make a showing in keeping with the dignity and wealth of each."

"Berlin is a smokeless city, attributable to the fact that the Kaiser has issued a decree that no smoke shall be emitted from chimneys. I had a thorough talk with General Mase, who says that his quarters are made of lignite and water only. They are practically smokeless and entirely feasible in St. Louis. I strongly advise their use. Large deposits of lignite exist in Dakota and Nebraska, and I think also in Oregon and St. Louis counties."

President Franz was a busy man during the last hours of his stay in the German capital. He was received with Ambassador Power by Chancellor von Bülow at 5:30 p. m. At 8 o'clock he met several Government Ministers and left for Brussels at 11 p. m.

CORBIN SETS IN MOTION DETAILS OF DEDICATION; 80,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN TO VIEW PARADE.



MAJOR GENERAL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A.

Grand marshal of the military parade for the dedication of the World's Fair, as he appeared in his suite at the Southern Hotel.

SOME STRIKING FEATURES OF THE DEDICATION.

National Day, April 20—Military pageant and dedication.

International Day, May 1—Great diplomatic reception to Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign nations and Commissioners from these governments to the Exposition, and probably a formal parade.

State Day, May 2—Laying of cornerstones of State buildings, and probably a great civic parade.

Masque of 80,000 school children of St. Louis in Forest Park, through which the military parade will move on its march to the Exposition.

A proposed special train bearing 200 newspaper correspondents from Washington, D. C.

Encampment of 4000 United States troops on the Exposition site from April 25 to May 2. Daily drills, reviews and band concerts during the interval.

One whole regiment of the regulars in khaki, another in the new olive-drab field-service uniform, another in full dress, and the first public view of the gorgeous new full-dress cavalry garb.

Arrival on April 1 at New Orleans of the monitor Arkansas, and the beginning of her spectacular passage up the river, occupying one month, in order to permit a careful inspection by the people of the States bordering the Mississippi.

Major General H. C. Corbin's presence has set in motion the immense and intricate details of the World's Fair dedication.

So far have the plans advanced that it is possible to outline some of its striking features.

A national, an international and a State day will form the grand divisions of time. National Day, April 20, the President of the United States will dedicate the Exposition after a military pageant seldom equaled in the annals of the nation.

On International Day, May 1, it is proposed to have a large formal parade. The evening will be made memorable by a great diplomatic reception in the Liberal Arts building to the Ambassadors and Ministers from foreign nations and the Commissioner General from these countries to the Exposition.

State Day, May 2, will be the occasion of the laying of the cornerstones of State buildings and probably a mammoth civic parade. The sensational feature of each of these days will be a display of day fireworks on a gigantic scale.

If the plans of the Ceremonies Committee are carried out a special train out of Washington, D. C., will bear the correspondent of every newspaper of this and other nations, who are stationed at the national capital. The expense would be borne by the Exposition Company.

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SWEEPING DENIAL IS MADE OF ALL WABASH ALLEGATIONS.

Attorneys of Trainmen's and Firemen's Committees File an Answer Asking That Injunction Be Dissolved, as Material Statements in Bill Are Untrue.

MR. BLODGETT WILL PRESENT COUNTER AFFIDAVITS TO-DAY.

OFFICIALS' AND ATTORNEYS' STATEMENTS ON BOTH SIDES.

FREDERICK RAMSEY.
"In our bill of allegations we claim that an agreement was made between the leaders of the organization and certain of our employees to enforce demands on us which are impossible to grant, and, in case of refusal, to order a strike."

"In their answer they deny this, but I refer you to the minutes of their meetings and the correspondence which passed between the lodges and the officers, as contained in the bill, as confirming evidence of what we have stated."

"JOSEPH RAMSEY, JR."

W. H. BLODGETT.
"To-morrow we will file counter affidavits to the answer filed by the defendants."

"In our answer we will establish the correctness of the allegations as contained in the bill. Judge Adams will then set a date for hearing arguments on the case."

"WELLS H. BLODGETT."

Wells H. Blodgett, vice president and general counsel for the Wabash, will file counter affidavits in Judge Adams' court this morning, which, it is claimed, will substantially prove all the allegations contained in the bill on which the decree for an injunction against the Wabash grievance committees was granted.

This will be done to refute the sweeping denial which was made yesterday by the

E. JAY PINNEY.
"We are perfectly willing to rest the case as it now is."

"In fact, the earlier the case is set for hearing, the better we will be pleased."

"We are able to prove beyond a doubt that all of the material allegations contained in the bill as presented by the Wabash are utterly without foundation."

E. JAY PINNEY.

VICE GRAND MASTER LEE.
"The charge that we conspired against the Wabash and induced the firemen and trainmen to consider leaving the service in a body is without foundation of any sort."

"If necessary we will produce in court a statement signed by over 800 Wabash firemen and trainmen voluntarily giving us the authority to make terms with Mr. Ramsey."

"The chief cause of the trouble has ever been that Mr. Ramsey persistently refuses to meet committees of the employees as committees, with the result that a number of grievances have never been adjusted."

W. G. LEE.

attorneys for the committees in their answer to the bill.

Accompanying the answer was a motion for a dissolution of the preliminary injunction as granted by Judge Adams, and affidavits signed by John J. Hannan, W. G. Lee, P. M. Morrissey and the members of the committees, setting forth that the material charges contained in the bill of allegations as presented by the Wabash

the column would enter the park, and, passing behind thousands of school children, would enter the Exposition site at its eastern gateway.

The formation of the parade will be on Grand avenue and adjacent thoroughfares. He favors the Lindell boulevard route because of the uniformity of street width and the park for its picturesque setting. He advocates the extending of rope barriers along the entire route of the procession and the effective policing of the whole distance.

TO LIEKSTAX. He strongly suggests that the vacant lots along the line of march be filled with reviewing stands for thousands of spectators who will be willing to pay a moderate price for seats, and he believes that the construction of these stands should be under the direction of the city authorities, in order to secure safety.

If his suggestion is followed, the grand stand, from which President Roosevelt and distinguished guests will review the parade, will be located in the center of the grounds, will be placed between the Liberal Arts building and the Press building.

Director of Works Taylor favors a position for this stand, nearer the Grand Court, among the building buildings of the Fair. General Corbin has been thinking of the many changes from the original plan and back to the original plan, that must be made by the President and distinguished guests if the stand is not placed nearer the Liberal Arts building.

ARRANGING DETAILS TO-DAY. The details of the parade will be settled to-day at the final conference between the Exposition authorities, the National Commission and General Corbin and General Bates. It has already been decided by these officers that 400 soldiers, or two full brigades of the Regular Army, will be transported to St. Louis.

One whole regiment of this detail will appear in the khaki uniform, another in the olive-drab field-service uniform, and another in full dress. The first time Americans will see the new olive-drab uniform. A feature of the parade will be the display of the new olive-drab uniform. A feature of the parade will be the display of the new olive-drab uniform.

Plans for the reception of the President have not gone beyond a tacit understanding between the committees of the Exposition Company and the National Commission at some point in the city. It is widely taken by carriage to the St. Louis Club, where breakfast will be served.

officials are entirely without foundation and can be so proved.

The answer was filed shortly after 10 o'clock. Immediately afterwards lawyers on both sides conferred and agreed that they would meet this morning at 10 o'clock in Judge Adams' court and ask that a date be set for a hearing of arguments.

It is stated that the attorneys for the Wabash will file further affidavits Judge Adams will probably set a date when all affidavits must be in and then will set the date for hearing of arguments on the bill.

The response to the bill is a voluminous document containing several thousand words and dwells on each allegation contained in the bill in considerable length.

The affidavits bear upon the charges made against the leaders and members of the committees and are practically all denied.

Immediately after filing the answer P. H. Morrissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and J. J. Hannan, who are regular counsel for the organizations, will act as assisting counsel.

All of the local Wabash attorneys will appear, and it is expected that the battle will be fought to the utmost and before either side will concede a victory.

In an interview last night Mr. Pinney said: "On the allegations contained in the bill as presented by the Wabash, it can be readily understood why Judge Adams set the date for hearing of arguments on the bill. It is not a case of mere allegations, but of statements, entirely untrue, and, therefore, to expect that the injunction will be dissolved."

In discussing the status of the case a leading member of the bar said: "It is not so much a question of law at issue as the public imagination. The principles set down on a case of this sort have been clearly enunciated time and again. If the allegations as contained in the bill are true, Judge Adams' duty was to grant the injunction, and if they are not true, he will no doubt dissolve it."

"Of course, the chief question at issue is the possibility of restricting the scope of labor organizations and the outcome of this case much depends."

"However, I am of the opinion that this case will end in a complete victory for the organizations, and that it will contain constitutional questions."

SUBSTANCE OF ANSWER TO WABASH INJUNCTION.

The answer to the Wabash injunction bill, filed yesterday, specifically denies the main allegations of the bill and then pleads a detailed statement of the nature of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, fol-

GIBBERUS COMING WESTWARD

Bacillus of Grip Magnified 16,000 Times.



(Special Cable from London.)

Epidemic Started in Russia and Western Europe.

Moving Rapidly Westward.

"The Epidemic Will Be General All Over the United States in a Few Days."

"MEDICAL TALK" Says:

Speaking of remedies for the grippe, the editor of Medical Talk, one of the popular medical journals of the present time, says: "Whatever may be said against proprietary medicines in a general way, the fact remains that there are more people who rely upon Peruna as a remedy for the grippe than use all other remedies combined. No other remedy is so widely used and implicitly believed in as a remedy for the grippe as Peruna. There is no way to account for this fact except that Peruna is what the people believe it to be—a specific for the grippe."

LA GRIPPE IS EPIDEMIC CATARRH.

La Grippe is epidemic catarrh excited by peculiar climatic conditions. It sweeps across a continent in a single week, like the blizzard of winter or the hot wave of summer. It does not depopulate whole villages like the black plague, nor does it cause a home like malignant dysentery, but it causes its share of victims here and there incessantly, night and day, week after week.

SINCE 1859 DR. HARTMAN has been practicing medicine in the city of Columbus, Ohio. During all this time he has conducted an extensive practice of medicine, and has become the safeguard of thousands of households. In the midst of this epidemic no one should fail to take a dose of Peruna before each meal, to guard against the possibility of an attack.

Those stricken with the disease should begin with teaspoonful doses of Peruna every hour, and continue until the acute symptoms subside, after which two or three spoonfuls before meals will be sufficient to continue the treatment until complete recovery.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, who will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

It Has Already Crossed England and the Atlantic.

Has Reached New York, Where It Is Now Epidemic.

Almost everybody knows that Peruna will cure acute catarrh. But not many know that the grippe is simply acute catarrh of the respiratory tract. If they did they would use Peruna with the same surety of a cure as in any other case of acute catarrh.

Already the news is rapidly spreading that Peruna is a prompt and unailing remedy for the grippe. The demand for Peruna in North, South, East and West is taxing the utmost facilities of the drug trade.

The present epidemic of the grippe will increase this demand fourfold. The resources for the manufacture of Peruna are not unlimited. This extraordinary demand may exceed the possible supply of it.

EVERY PERSON, ESPECIALLY EVERY FAMILY, Should provide themselves at once with a supply of this well-tested remedy for the grippe.

Peruna has been the regular prescription of Dr. Hartman for over forty years. It has become the safeguard of thousands of households. In the midst of this epidemic no one should fail to take a dose of Peruna before each meal, to guard against the possibility of an attack.

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OFFICIAL STATUS OF FAIR IN ENGLAND.

London, March 9.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Under Foreign Secretary Cranborne said he was unable to give definite information regarding the arrangement to be made for the British and Irish displays at the St. Louis Exposition.

He added that invitations had been issued to those who were expected to serve on the British Commission, but nothing could be decided on until the Government had more definite information about the degree of support which would be forthcoming from intending exhibitors.

Following this with a statement of the negotiations with the Wabash officials and the action of the joint representatives of the two organizations, which led to the filing of an injunction.

The answer alleges that the defendants have not interfered with the passage or carrying of mails, and have no intention, agreement or understanding to do so, or to violate the laws with reference to United States mails.

It denies that any contracts exist between the Wabash and the employees in question; also that quitting the service of the Wabash would constitute a violation of such contracts, if any existed.

In order, the answer denies that the Wabash was organized in 1894 as a union or brotherhood, and denies that the Wabash employees struck at that time on account of the Pullman Company's strike, it also denies that since that time the complaints of employees have been amicably adjusted; that Wabash employees have received their services and compensation on competing lines, as the complainants allege; or that Wabash employees are not subjected to more reasonable and liberal rules and regulations than men on local roads in the same territory.

It denies specifically that the Wabash employees were satisfied as to matters concerning their services and compensation.

It is denied that any attempt has been made to force the Wabash to recognize the employees' representatives, or to control the employees in all their relations with the Wabash; also that any attempt has been made to prevent the company from dealing directly with its men in respect to discipline, employment or discharge.

It denies that the company has attempted to compel the company to employ union men.

DENIED THAT BROTHERHOODS ATTEMPTED TO COERCE EMPLOYEES. It is denied that the Brotherhoods have attempted to compel employees to quit work in violation of contract.

Further, the answer denies the existence of any conspiracy to attempt interference with or prevention of the operation of the Pullman Company's strike, or to prevent the company from fulfilling its duties as a common carrier, as a carrier of mails, or to violate its contracts with shippers or other lines, which connect with it; furthermore, denies that there was or is a conspiracy to induce employees to become members, but, on the contrary, alleges that the organizations have urged men to leave the Wabash for lawful purposes, not as a result of conspiracy.

Then follows a denial of a conspiracy to force the company to recognize the employees' representatives, or to control the employees in all their relations with the Wabash; also that any attempt has been made to prevent the company from dealing directly with its men in respect to discipline, employment or discharge.

The Wabash sets forth, in substance, that it is a common carrier, and to the United States, by reason of a contract, as a carrier of mails, also, that it is bound to receive, carry and forward goods, and passengers and to observe connections with other lines; further, that it is engaged in interstate commerce and governed by the Interstate Commerce act, and is amenable to the act to protect trade.

In substance, the bill alleges that the Wabash was a brotherhood or union road for some time prior to 1891, when it employed Pullman street cars, and that it has since that time in 1894 its employees went out on a sympathetic strike on account of the Pullman strike, and that since then it has not discriminated either in favor of or against the organization employees, but has treated all men alike.

A principal allegation is that its employees, at present, are "satisfied as to all matters concerning their service and compensation."

Then comes the allegation of conspiracy. The defendants have a purpose, it runs in effect, to compel the Wabash Company to recognize the organizations as representing and controlling the employees in all their relations with the Wabash, and to compel the latter to employ only members of the organizations; that defendants are conspiring to prevent the road from complying with the Interstate Commerce act, to compel it to violate the act to protect trade; and are conspiring to prevent it from carrying mail.

All of which, it is alleged, will subject the railroad to a great multiplicity of suits and will result in damage to the extent of millions of dollars, and in great and irreparable injury to the employees, and especially to the employees who are not members of such labor organizations, as well as to the public.

It was upon these strong allegations, sup-

REASONS WHY INJUNCTION SHOULD BE DISSOLVED.

Points on which a dissolution of the injunction is asked: First—That said injunction was improvidently made.

Second—The charges of illegal conspiracy contained in the bill wherein said injunction order was based are unfounded and disproved by the answer and affidavits herewith filed.

Third—There is no equity in the bill.

Fourth—Said injunction was issued without notice and without bond and upon statements made upon information and belief.

Fifth—All the material facts of the bill are fully denied by the verified answer herein filed.—By Judson Green, with W. L. Irwin, E. Jay Pinney and J. H. Murphy, for the Defendants.

TURKEY MAY PERMIT AMERICAN TO MAKE EXCAVATIONS AT THE SITE OF ABRAHAM'S TOMB.

Constantinople, March 9.—The United States Legation has finally obtained official recognition of the examinations at the American Medical College, Beirut, on the same lines as the French examinations, and also the settlement of the long-pending question as to the right of the wives and children of Armenians, who have become naturalized Americans to leave the Empire. They are now able to join their husbands and fathers in the United States without hindrance.

The Council of Ministers has agreed to recognize the American educational, charitable and religious establishments, and they are now awaiting imperial approval.

It is expected that authority will shortly be given to the American archaeologist, Mr. Banks, to undertake excavations at the site of Abraham. Mr. Banks has been waiting here for this permission for three years.

EXCITING DAY IN COTTON. Bear Raid Overcome by Vigorous Attack of Bulls.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, March 9.—The bulls got hold of the cotton market this afternoon.

The bears had a most successful raid at the opening, but spent the rest of the day in trying to buy